The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,590.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 45
" including postage..... " 73
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 25
" including postage ..... " 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town " 13
" including postage ..... " 20
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 5 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each ...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

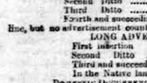
Deaths.

JEJEEBHOY—March 23th, at Maragon Castle, Mcintyre, the infant daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

METTLE—March 5th, at Chunsteepoor, Bombay, pensioned Subedar Major Bahadur Dhock Motter, of H. M. 13th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers from a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

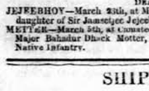
Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	10th & 2nd
" Muscat.....	8th	22nd	" Bushire.....	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas.....	11th	25th	" Lingah.....	25th	9th
" Lingah	12th	26th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire.....	15th	29th	" Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	1st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Sanders will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Moultan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer on the 3rd and 17th of each month for Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 24th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 8 P. M. and 8 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking in the night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
" Carwar	2	16	" Pinnipatam.....	2	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada.....	5	19
" Calicut	5	19	" Madras	7	23
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam	10	24
" Tuticorin	7	"	" Galle.....	13	"
" Colombo	20	"	Colombo	"	27
" Galle	7	"	" Tuticorin.....	"	28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cochin	"	29
" Madras	13	27	" Calicut	"	30
" Coconada	15	27	" Cannanore	17	1
" Vizagapatam	15	30	" Mangalore	18	2
" Pinnipatam	16	30	" Carwar.....	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamer of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Ryepore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Odwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhuramtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurramtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oriwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurramtur and Oriwa every afternoon at 3 P. M.

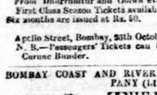
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 40.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay .....Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin.....Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry. "	Sunday.	Beypore ..... "	Sunday.
Vingorla..... "	Sunday.	Calicut ..... "	Sunday.
Goa..... "	Monday.	Tellicherry ... "	Monday.
Carwar ..... "	Monday.	Cannanore ... "	Tuesday.
Compta ..... "	Monday.	Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.
Mangalore... "	Tuesday.	Compta ..... "	Wednesday.
Cannanore .. "	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry . "	Wednesday.	Goa ..... "	Wednesday.
Calicut ..... "	Wednesday.	Vingorla ..... "	Thursday.
Beypore..... "	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry .. "	Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

THE S. S. "INDORE,"

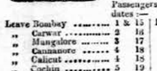
Captain Green, Commander, is now engaged a greater part of her Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 9 A. M. precisely.

Applications for Freight or Passage to be made immediately to

C. B. COLAH,
Agent, S. S. *Indore*,
At Messrs. P. M. & F. B. COLAH & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about 20th April.)



THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A-1 14 years at Lloyds, J. McG. Bansatt, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

STEAM Ship "INDORE," from Singapore and Hongkong. Consignees of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed to take delivery of their Cargo within two days from this date, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Green, at the Consignees risk and expense.

C. B. COLAH,
Bombay, 27th March, 1867. Agent, S. S *Indore*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "CANANORE," Gachet, Master, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Gachet will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1867. Agents ship *Cananore*.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Six Rupees per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on application to the undersigned. It will be requisite to produce at the same time the Receipts of the payment of the First and Second Calls.

F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 27, Meadow Street, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 12th April, 1867, to pass the following special resolutions :—

That the words the qualification of a Director shall be the "Ownership of five shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for three Months at least previously" be cancelled, and the following inserted in their stead—"the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of two shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for one Month at least previously."

That Clause XCII. of the Articles of Association intimating that "Shareholders are to pay 9 per cent. interest on Calls in arrears" be cancelled, and the following to be inserted instead "That the minimum Interest on Calls in arrears is to be 9 per cent., but higher rates may be charged at the discretion of the Directors."

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 25th March, 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART. W. NICOL & Co.,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March, 1867.

IF JOHN RAMAGE who came from the Island of New Zealand to India some years back, or the person to whom he sold his landed property situate at Dunedin in New Zealand, aforesaid, will call on the undersigned or communicate with them, he or they will hear of something to his or their advantage.

HATCH & STEUART.

11, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—IN the matter of the Indian Companies Act, and of the IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY. The Honorable Mr. Justice Sargent has appointed SATURDAY, the 30th day of March instant, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, in the High Court, to hear any Contributories of the above Company who may object to their names being included in the list of Contributories of the above Company as settled by the Liquidators of the said Company, and if no sufficient cause be shewn by the said Contributories or any or either of them to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid, they, he or she will be included in such list accordingly.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1867.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen, beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their PRESERVED PROVISIONS, they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture, Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and of the DECCAN COTTON CLEANING & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to ALEXANDER THOMSON, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office in Rampart Row, and if required, by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys to come in and place their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in any default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 27th day of April next, at half-past 10 of the clock, in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, in the Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 26th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

COLD BATHS.—An assortment of Hip Oxford, Ottoman, Sitz, Oval, Children's Sponge, and other Bathing Tins, on Sale by

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

TUCKER'S LAMPS, Solar, Dining Table, Argand, Reading, Ships, Chamber and other Lamps in variety, on Sale by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED).

PIPES.—An elegant selection of Meerschaum, Briar Wood, and Lignum Vitæ Pipes, Cigar-cases in Pigskin and Russia, just received by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

PERFUMES.—FRESH SUPPLIES of Bayley's Eau. Bouquet (King George IV. favourite) Piesse and Lubin's Tally Ho, Newmarket, Jockey Club, Verbina, Frangipanni, Trump Card, &c. &c. Smyth and Nephew's Magnolia, Mugnet, Musc, Violet, Geranium, &c. &c, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.),
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Gentlemen belonging to the above Corps are informed, that pending the arrival of the Cloth from England for the full Dress uniform, a white undress Tunic has been sanctioned.

Messrs. WALTER & Co., No. 11, Meadow Street, have the pleasure to announce that they have obtained a copy of the Sealed pattern of the above, from the Adjutant, and will be glad to supply members on the shortest notice.

Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE.—The CREDITORS of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY in the East are required on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of April next, to send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to Mr. F. A. SPENCER, the Manager of the Affairs of the said Estate, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. in the Elphinstone Circle, or in default thereof the Arbitrators will proceed to carry out the provisions of the Deed of arrangement as if there were no further claims on the Estate.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Arbitrators of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Estate.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 3 P. M., for the following purpose viz.

To alter the Articles of Association referring to the qualification of the Directors.

To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, Burjorjes Muncherjee and Kesowjee Naik resigned, and of Mr. Alladin Habibbhoy disqualified.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the SIXTEENTH DAY of March 1867, presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP by PAUL EDWARD BENDIR one of the Liquidators of the ORIENTAL FINANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) who are CREDITORS of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP on SATURDAY the 13th day of April next; and any CREDITOR, Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of April next the MINIMUM CHARGE for each Waggon load of Half Pressed Cotton will be (100) one hundred Indian Maunds.

R. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 26th March, 1867.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Haveelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. Fell & Son, at Bombay, to Mr. Remington, Solicitor, and Messrs. Kelly & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 26th March, 1867.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.

નવી એજ ઈનફાલીબલ મેથડ.

TREATMENT INSTANTANEOUS AND radical cure of CORNS (ઝમાત) and other EXCRESCENCES of the FEET, Dr. J. DEFRIES, Chiropedist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil, having arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.

Through the means of a new process, Mr. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.

He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.

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He possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.

Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls Canning and Elgin, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir John Mair Lawrence, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. Badham, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
Badham's Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
Badham's Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
Badham's Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	24
Badham's Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	20
Badham's Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
Badham's Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
Badham's Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
Badham's Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
Badham's Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	45
Badham's China Silk Hose	ca.	12
Badham's Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings "		3
Badham's Celebrated Gauze under Vests "		3
Badham's Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests "		4
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests "		4
Badham's Silk and Wool Pants..... "		6
Badham's India Gauze Pants..... "		7
Badham's Grey Merino Pants ..... "		6
Badham's Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
Badham's White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
Badham's Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
Badham's Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
Badham's Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
Badham's Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
Badham's Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
Badham's French Printed Shirts "	70	0
Badham's Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
Badham's Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
Badham's Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

Badham's Regent Collars.	Per doz...	7	8
Badham's Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		7	8
Badham's Indian Cut Down Collars		7	8
Badham's Milton, Military and Czar Collars		7	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

Southgate's Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.		25	0
Southgate's do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.....		28	0
Southgate's do. do. 3 ft.		30	0
Southgate's Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.		40	0
Southgates' Railway Hand Portmanteaus		18	0
Southgates' Best Basil Railways.....		19	0
Southgates' Best Basil Coat Bags		18	0
Southgates' Dressing Bags		30	0
Badham's Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20	0
Badham's Reversible Railway Rug		12	0
Badham's Carriage Rug		30	0
Badham's Bunker Rug.....		30	0
Prince of Wales' Sandringham Rug		36	0
Badham's Railway Mauds & Shawls		22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions."

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

Corresponding Item :

BADHAM BROS.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.

Pool, Billiard Hours Bagatelle Balls.

Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.

Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.

Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.

French Cue Tips, Cues and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

TO THE HOUSE OWNERS OF BOMBAY.—Gentlemen,—Our Canvasser Mr. Muncherjee Framjee informs me, that many of your Tenants wish to be supplied with GAS, but are prevented from having their Houses Bagatelle Halls, GAS PIPES in consequence of your being AFRAID of FIRE. I have obtained the following Certificate from a Fire Insurance Office, which I hope will thoroughly convince you that GAS is the SAFEST light that can be used.—I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

THO. PROUD, Resident Engr. and Manager,
Bombay Gas Company, (Limited.)

Offices, 1, Church Lane, 19th March, 1867.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Bombay, 18th March, 1867.

To THO. PROUD, Esq., Manager, Bombay Gas Works.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether Buildings lighted by Gas are considered more hazardous than those lighted by Oil and Candle, I beg to inform you that it is generally understood at Home, that Insurance Companys for Insurance purposes give the preference to Buildings lighted by Gas, and experience has shown that more Fires occur at Home through using Candle and Oil Lights than result from the use of Gas for ordinary lighting purposes.—I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. L. NAPIER HAY, Secretary in India.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at the Bombay Dockyard up to noon of SATURDAY, the 30th, for the supply of one hundred best quality Moulmain Teak Logs 20 to 40 feet long, and 12 to 18 inches square, to be delivered into H. M.'s Dockyard, and approved by the Marine Storekeeper.

The Timber to be supplied not later than 15th April.

Deposit of 10 per cent. to be deposited prior to opening the Tenders.

Payment will be made by the Accountant General immediately after the delivery of the Timber on presentation of Bills and Vouchers. For any further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,

Commander R. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th March, 1867.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay. HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLI, & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promply executed.

Terms—Cash.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of F. B. CAMA & Co.

ALL CREDITORS to this ESTATE are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS to the undersigned without delay, accompanied with Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866.

J. BEATTIE,
T. F. PUNNETT,
JEHANGHIER RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees to the Estate.

6, Rampart Row, 23rd February 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company held THIS DAY at 3 P. M., at the office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, the following business was transacted.

1. The Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last were adopted.

2. Mr. S. W. Read was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing twelve months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1867.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1¼ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter

Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Ecl.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

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BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	223 per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	
£20	£5	5 p ct	Do.	No quotations.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C I R Co.	

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH MARCH.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	238 to 239
Dholleras	209 to 215
Dhowanggur	
Oomrawuttee	189 to 200
Akote	
Comptа	225 to 230
Vingoola	229 to 225
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	249 to 250
Akola	
Khandeish	240 to 245
Barsee	
Dholleras	250 to 260
Dhowanggur	
Hingunghaut	230 to 235
Broach	245 to 275
Veeravul	228 to 230
Vingoria	235 to 240
Comptа	246 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned	230 to 235

Ready Sales..... 600 to 700 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 2,200 to 2,500 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Geary, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Freeman, Quarter Master G. W., 97th Foot, on duty, from Ferozpore.
Campbell, Captain A. H. E., Judicial Superintendent, on private affairs, to Goolburgah.
Pottinger, Captain B. H., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Gillespie, Captain A., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kohat.
MacIntyre, Captain D., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Royal Pindee.
Walter, Major F. A., 97th Foot, on duty, from Ferozpore.
Ostrehan, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Hydrabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Davidson, Captain F., 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.
Hailes, Lieutenant Colonel J. C., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.
French, Lieutenant R. S., 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Bhooj.
Dunville, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Geary, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Green, Captain E. A., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Pottinger, Captain B. H., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Adams, Ensign, 1/4 K. O. Royals, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Ostrehan, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 29th March.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval":—

Lieutenant George Ritso Goodfellow, 23rd December 1866.

Lieutenant W. A. Salmon, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, during the absence of Captain Reeves, or until further orders.

The following warrant officers are promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistan Commissary :—

Conductor A. E. Norman, Acting Provost Serjeant, Poona.

Conductor J. Murray, Head Assistant, Adjutant General's Office.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Captain E. A. Green, Bombay Staff Corps, Brigade Major and Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Reach, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Brevet Colonel A. R. Manson, 6 months.
Lieutenant Colonel W. N. Leckie, 6 months.
Lieutenant T. A. Buchanan, 6 months.
Lieutenant R. M. Chambers, 3 months.
Surgeon Major G. F. Forbes, 6 months.
Conductor W. Lee, 6 months.
Lieutenant A. P. Davis, Staff Corps, wing officer H. M.'s 29th or 2nd Beloooch Regiment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

RETIREMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, viz :—

Deputy Inspector General R. H. Davidson, from 31st December 1866.

Colonel C. P. Rigby, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 14th April next.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Mr. Mackinlay is confirmed in the appointment of Master Blacksmith of the Dockyard from 13th March 1865.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Lockyer Merewether, C. B., and Major St. John O'Neill Mutter, 18th March, 1867.

Mr. Mukundrai Munirai, 1st Extra Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, received charge of the 1st Political Assistant's office from Mr. H. M. Birdwood on the 4th instant.

Lieutenant G. R. Goodfellow officiated as Resident at Aden, during the absence on duty of Colonel Merewether from the 23rd February to 5th March 1867.

Lieutenant H. B. Abbott acted for the same period as First Assistant Resident, Aden, vice Lieutenant Goodfellow.

Lieutenant W. A. Salmon assumed charge of his duties as Acting Assistant Resident at Baroda on the 18th instant.

Erratum.—Referring to the Notification dated the 6th instant, Captain C. R. LaTouche, Acting Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, is appointed to act as 4th Political Assistant, voice Captain Watson, and not as 3rd Political Assistant as therein stated.

Captains P. H. LeGeyt, H. T. Hebbert, J. W. Watson, and C. R. LaTouche assumed charge respectively of the duties of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Political Assistants in Kattywar on the 9th instant.

Mr. K. West, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Canara, resumed charge of his duties on the 15th instant.

Captain T. E. Britten, Railway Magistrate in the Khandeish District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days from the 8th proximo.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, First Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, is invested with powers in that District, of Appeal under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. F. D. Melvill to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, until further orders.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson to act as Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee, untill further orders.

Lieutenant G. C. Sartorius, R. A., has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country.

Mr. T. C. Hope is confirmed as Collector of Surat.

Mr. J. W. Robertson to be Collector of Kaira.

The appointment of Mr. A. D. Carey, as Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, notified under date the 13th instant, is to have effect from the 15th February 1867.

Surgeon F. S. Stedman, to act as Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital during Dr. Hunter's absence on leave.

Surgeon J. H. Sylvester to act as Ophthalmic Surgeon during Dr. Hunter's absence on leave.

Sergeant T. Coulthard, Supervisor 2nd grade, to be Supervisor 1st Grade.

Colonel W. Kendall, R.E., received charge of the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts from Captain A. Davidson, R. E., on the afternoon of the 19th March 1867.

Colonel W. Kendall, R. E. delivered over charge of the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts to Captain A. Davidson, R.E., on the afternoon of the 19th March 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed a further extension for a fortnight of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Government Notification of 9th January last.

Mr. W. D'Oyly, Collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for 12 days, preparatory to his obtaining leave on medical certificate to England.

Mr. J. King, Second Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for nine weeks, from the 25th instant.

Mr. W. D'Oyly, Collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for 15 months, to proceed to England under Section XI. Chapter III. of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers having produced the necessary certificates, have been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Covenanted.

Mr. A. L. Spens, 5 months.
Mr. A. Jervoise, 3 months.
Mr. C. H. Cameron, 6 months.
Mr. J. Hunter, 6 months.
Mr. J. E. Andre, 5 months.
Mr. F. R. Wyllie, 6 months.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. W. Green, 6 months.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH.
27 Punjaub (s) ..... Bay ..... Kurrachee, March 25.
28 Cadabux ..... Bow ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH.
28 Simoom ..... Britain ..... Liverpool.
Colonel Ledyard ..... Wells ..... Rangoon.
Manchester (s) ..... Teasdale ..... Mandavie.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
P. and O. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Northam*, W. McCulloch, bound to Aden and Suez.
Brig *Shakoot Maud*, Nacoda, bound to Cochin and Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
S. S. *Sir John Lawrence*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Omar Jukie*, for Havre.
Barque *Eagle*, for Rangoon.
» » *Taylor*, for Untch.
Br g *Meyden*, for Malabar Coast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The LAST RACE intended to take place on the 31st will be postponed to a future day, for which due notice will be given.

FOR SALE, one English-built CUTTER, 25 feet long, with Oars, Rowlocks, and Awning, complete.
One JOLLY BOAT, with Oars, Awning, &c. complete.
One First Class TONEY with Awning and Seats complete. Apply to ROGERS, COREN & Co.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just received per steamer "CARNATIC."
Prime York Hams.
Middleton Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.
J. NEUBERG.
No 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, for the purpose of electing a CHAIRMAN, in the room of the Hon'ble A. J. HUNTER proceeded to Europe.
The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 29th March, 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public is hereby informed that REFRESHMENT ROOMS having been established at the undermentioned Stations, Passengers desirous of having Refreshments in readiness for them on arrival of the Train by which they are travelling, can telegraph free of charge on application to the Station Master of any Station.

Callian,	Budnaira,
Egutpoora,	Kurjut,
Challisgaum,	Lanowlee.
Bhosawal,	

E. W. KEILY, JR., General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order made by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, in Chambers, dated the 28th day of February, 1867, Henry Gamble, Francis Angus Spencer and Raghunath Narayen were appointed Official Liquidators of the above Corporation.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1867.
J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

PERFORMANCES AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—Y. MATHEI, Director of the Italian Troupe of the Circus Napoleon at Paris, after visiting Australia, China, Manilla, Calcutta, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut and Umballa, begs to inform the Public of Bombay that he has just arrived, and will give a few performances, consisting of Acrobat Tableaux, Greek and Roman Mythology, Comic Pantomime and Instrumental Concert by the following celebrated Artists—
Mr. Y. Mathei Miss Quanette Mathei
Mrs. Mathei Miss Mathilda Robeui.
Lucio Giovani.
Different from anything that has hitherto appeared in Bombay.
Full particulars will be published in a few days.

NOTICE.—THE PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).—The next ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be held at the Registered Office, 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting any other business that may then be brought forward.
The following Resolutions which have been approved by the Board of Directors, will then be moved :—
That Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words "who is indebted to the Company" and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "of the Transferee is not approved by the Directors."
That Clause 25 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words "Rupees Two" and investing in lieu thereof, the words "Eight annas per share."
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)
The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Corporation are required on or before THURSDAY, the eleventh day of April next, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their DEBTS and CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attornies (if any) to Henry Gamble, Francis Angus Spencer, and Raghunath Narayan the Official Liquidators of the said Corporation, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators or by their Attornies or Vakils to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in the said Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts are proved. Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1867, at 10-30 of the clock, in the forenoon, at the Office of the said Corporation, in Ranapart Row, is appointed for adjudicating the said Claims.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1867.
J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

WITH reference to an Advertisement appearing in the *Native Opinion*, to the effect that all persons having Claims against the Estate of the late SOONDER MOROJEE and NARAYEN MOROJEE, and which is situated on the Daly Sett's Agery Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, under No. 113, and that persons are advised to send to Bhyee Soonderjee one of the Heirs of the late Soonderjee Morojee and Narayen Morojee before the 31st March, 1867, after which date no claim will be entertained because the said Bhayee Soonderjee intends to mortgage his share in the said Estate. All persons are hereby warned against advancing any monies upon the said Estate or on the share of the said Bhayee Soonderjee therein or in anywayinterieringwith the said property because the undersigned Crushnarow Wassoodewjee adopted Son and Heir of the late Wassoodew Wittojee has obtained a decree against the said Bhayee Soonderjee and Bhawoo Soonderjee Heirs of the late Soonder Morojee in the late Supreme Court, and the aforesaid property has been attached by him under an attachment issued out of the said Court, and if after this Notice if any person or persons advances any monies or accepts the Mortgage of the share of the said Bhayee Soonderjee in the said House, it will be at their peril and risk.
C. WASSOODEWJEE K.
Bombay, 28th March, 1867.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the Estate of ROBERT JAMES RUSSELL, deceased, and in a Cause, Russell against HYATT, and in the matter of the Estate of MARYANN LOUISA RUSSELL, widow, deceased, and in a Cause RUSSELL against HYATT.
The CREDITORS of Robert James Russell, late an Assistant Surgeon of the Honourable East India Company's Army, Bombay, who died on or about the month of February, 1856, and the Creditors of Mary Ann Louisa Russell, late of Palace Road, Streatham Hill, in the County of Surrey, widow of the abovenamed Robert James Russell, who died on or about the month of October, 1866, are on or before the 25th day of June, 1867, to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Hume and Bird, of No. 19, Great James Street, Bedford Row, in the County of Middlesex in England, the Solicitors of the defendants Ann Smith Hyatt, Peregrine Bingham and Lionel Oliver the Executors of the said Robert James Russell and Mary Ann Louisa Russell, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their Claims, a statement of their Accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them. Or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.
Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before His Honour, The Vice Chancellor Sir Richard Malins at his Chambers, situated No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn, in the County of Middlesex in England, on MONDAY, the 8th day of July, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the Claims.—Dated this 26th day of February, 1867.
J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.
W. E. and F. W. OLIVER,
Union Bank Chambers, 61, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the tenth of April, 1867, to transact the following business :—
Firstly. To confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company, held on the 26th day of March, 1867, that is to say "Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and property to the Colaba Company (Limited) It is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be hereafter appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said Colaba Company (Limited) the whole or any portion of the property and business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said Colaba Company (Limited) as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."
Secondly. To pass a Resolution in the following terms, that is to say—That the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.
Thirdly.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited), when appointed shall be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of monies to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portions of the property of the Company.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, MARCH 29TH.,
WILL TAKE PLACE,
A GRAND REPRESENTATION.
2ND NIGHT OF THE
GRAND PANTOMIME,
THE VANISHING DEVILS,
WITH OTHER NOVELTIES.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. BEZA BLOMFIELD.—SIR,—I am instructed by Messrs. WATSON AND COMPANY that in breach of the covenants contained in the respective Articles of Agreement between you and my Clients and between you, your wife, and my Clients, bearing date the third day of August, 1866, which restricted you and your said wife from setting up in business in Bombay either as Principal or as Assistants, for a period of 14 years after the termination of your and your wife's engagement with my Clients. You and your said wife have lately set up in business to the detriment of my Clients interests. I have therefore to call upon you for the immediate payment of the sum of Rupees THIRTY THOUSAND, the aggregate amount of the two sums of Rupees 15,000 each, as the liquidated damages payable on the breach of the aforesaid covenants, contained in the said respective Articles of Agreement, and further to call upon you and your said wife to desist from carrying on your business in Bombay until the period when restricted shall have expired. And I have to give you NOTICE, that unless you and your said wife comply with the above requisitions within 3 days from the service on you, hereof, legal proceedings will be instituted against you for recovery of the said amounts, and for an order of injunction, and you will be held responsible for all Costs and Charges.—Dated this 27th March, 1867.
Your's truly,
C. TYABJEE, Solicitor High Court.

TO MR. ROBERT TAYLOR.—SIR,—I am instructed by Messrs. WATSON and COMPANY that in breach of the covenants contained in the Articles of Agreement between yourself and them, and between yourself, your wife, and them bearing date respectively the 21st day of March, 183 , which restricted you and your said wife from setting up in business in Bombay either as Principal or as Assistants for a period of (14) fourteen years after the termination of your respective engagements with my Clients, you and your said wife have since some time past set up in business to the detriment of my Clients' interests. I have, therefore, to call upon you for the immediate payment of the sum of Rupees (30,000) THIRTY THOUSAND, the aggregate of the sums of rupees (15,000) FIFTEEN THOUSAND, the amount of liquidated damages, payable on the breach of the aforesaid covenants contained in the said respective Articles of Agreement, and further to call upon you and your said wife to desist from carrying on your business in Bombay until the period within which you and your said wife have been restricted shall have expired. And I have to give you notice that unless you and your said wife comply with the above requisitions within 3 days from the service on you, hereof, legal proceedings will be instituted against you for the recovery of the said amount and for an order of injunction, and you will be held responsible for all Damages.—Dated, this 28th March, 1867.—Yours truly,
C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor, High Court.

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ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

The London Times.....Feb. 19 to March 4 ..... 3 8
The Pall Mall Gazette ...Feb. 19 to March 2 ..... 3 8
The Spectator .....Feb. 23 to March 2 ..... 1 6
25th March, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

A FEW days ago we placed before our readers an extract from the *Indian Daily News*, consisting of a long letter from "a Well-wisher of the Baroda State." The writer was evidently a native, and, being well versed in bazaar *gup*, thought he had "done the State some service" by retailing all the various calumnies and absurdities which accumulate in the Courts of Eastern Princes.

We have always been consistent in stating our opinion that the system of enclosed independent States was a bad one, and that India would never be civilized, even moderately, till homogeneous; we have written before to denounce certain barbarities committed by the Baroda monarch, and have commented on them in no mild terms. We shall not then be accused of any partiality for His Highness the Guicowar, or for the Baroda Durbar, if we endeavour to expose the petty misrepresentation and intriguing spite which are sufficiently apparent in the communication of the "Well-wisher;" a communication which gives us the idea of having been sent round to Calcutta, in the hope that it might pass unobserved and unchallenged by the press of Bombay.

The "Well-wisher" writes principally concerning the treatment of Mulhar Rao, the Guicowar's brother, commonly called the Dada Sahib. He asserts that this Prince is retained in confinement on fabricated charges, that fresh accusations are constantly being trumped up against him, that he is kept in a disgraceful state of misery, sometimes starved, always in solitary confinement; forbidden by his cruel jailor from enjoying even the consolations of religion, and that books and parcels are intercepted on their way to him. But we may as well give an extract, which shows the style of complaint preferred. The writer says that Mulhar Rao "is not allowed to attend the church (even on great religious days, according to his desire), a few yards distant from the place of his confinement; nor has he any means to receive moral instruction from the religious works to while away his heavy hours in the dungeon of Padra. The registered letters and pamphlets, such as the life of the great Grecian Philosopher, Socrates, and the speech of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, &c., &c., that were sent to him by the Agent, were not allowed to go to him by Khundarow." The writer continues to whine in a similar strain, and actually concludes with the modest request that the British, or as he calls it, "the Bombay" Government should interfere and divide the kingdom of independent Guzerat fairly between the brothers, between the reigning monarch and the prince who is kept in strict confinement for reasons which we shall presently show to be sufficient. There is something delightfully *naïf* about this proposal, and we cannot but feel surprised that Government does not at once act upon the suggestion; nay, that the Guicowar himself does not voluntarily carry it out.

Let us now look at the state of the Court of Baroda as it has existed for the last few years. We find a monarch seated on the throne, ruling his country, on the whole, fairly for a native prince, and maintaining friendly relations with our own Government. We find that this monarch has a brother grown-up, and possessing influence at Court. Now, all who know anything of native Courts must be well aware that they swarm with intriguing men, who for ever restlessly plot and conspire against the throne, against their fellow noblemen, and against all whose ruin may bring them advantage. To those versed in Eastern diplomacy and machination, it will be at once clear that the existence of a brother of the king, a grown-up man, whose path to power only one life bars, furnishes a handle which the discontented and ambitious cannot fail to lay hold of. The natural result of these conditions is that constant schemes would be formed, ostensibly with a view to the advantage of the brother, though really planned for private interests. The brother would inevitably be exposed to frequent and powerful temptations. To resist these, would require a man of extraordinary strength of mind, and possessing loyalty and fraternal feeling in a degree highly unusual in an Asiatic. As might be expected several plots against the Guicowar were discovered, and evidence showed that Mulhar Rao was always connected with them. That Prince asseverated that the charges against him were false and the evidence suborned, a statement which most men would make under the circumstances. The Guicowar represented that the unceasing intrigues at his court, were caused by the presence of his brother, Mulhar Rao; our Government interested itself in the matter, and came to the conclusion that the Dada Sahib had not exercised the firmness and discretion necessary to keep him clear of treasonable conspiracies. The result was that the Prince was placed in confinement, and the Court of the Guicowar began to enjoy some rest from the hitherto ceaseless plotting.

This state of things was too good to last, and Padra, a place eleven miles from Baroda, where the Prince was confined, now became an object of attraction in the minds of ambitious "pillars of the State," who saw in the proceedings of the Guicowar additional means of inciting Mulhar Rao to fresh plots, and improved the occasion by inflaming his rage and hatred of his royal brother. The Prince was now kept in close confinement, not solitary, as the correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* wishes us to believe, but so that he should hold no communication with those who were likely to entertain treacherous designs. So far from his confinement being of the rigid character described by his adherent, even European gentlemen have been allowed to see him. His advocates make a great point of asserting that he is hermetically sealed from the outer world, in order that it may seem the more unlikely that he has any thing to do with the plots and conspiracies which even now occasionally crop out, and which the "Well-wisher" of course asserts to be fabricated by the Guicowar and his creatures, for the purpose of "detaining him (Mulhar Rao) for ever in confinement." To most people it seems pretty clear that as the Guicowar has got his brother shut up, and has received the sanction of our Government to his proceedings, there is not the least occasion for him to be constantly inventing plots and fixing them on his brother; a matter which involves much time and trouble, and causes the execution of many men.

On the discovery of one of the most recent conspiracies, His Highness despatched messengers and carcoons to Padra to question the prisoner as to his complicity. Of course he said that the whole story was a fabrication against him, whereupon the carcoons, (here we continue in the "Well-wisher's" own choice language) "felt pity towards him, and seized Mularow's confidential maid cook, Luxumee. The poor maid was brought back to Baroda and thrown into custody. Mr. Editor, this is the third time the poor maid has had to encounter the difficulty. She was forced to depose thrice by threatening her with the loss of her life, as a penalty for her non-confession of the Maharajah's suggestions. You can easily imagine the grief and anxiety she was exposed to suffer at the hands of unmerciful carbharies. When he was thus deprived of the trustworthy maid cook, Mularow was obliged to starve as before." This absurd rubbish is a fair specimen of the twaddle of the writer who wishes to settle the fate of kingdoms, to divide Independent Guzerat in twain. Mulhar Rao and his adherents do not appear to comprehend that nothing can do their cause more injury than letters of the stamp of that on which we are commenting. This composition shows, in the first place, that the Prince still communicates with men disaffected to the Guicowar, in spite of the rigorous confinement in which he is asserted to be kept. Secondly, that, were he released, his presence at the Court of Baroda would be highly detrimental to the welfare of the State, and the peace of the Government of His Highness. And, thirdly, that Mulhar Rao has by no means given up trying to oust his brother by all the means in his power, and to injure him both with his own people and with our Government, while this "afflicted Prince," as the "Well-wisher" pathetically calls him, is so far of opinion that half a loaf is better than no bread that he is quite willing to take as much as he can get, from the supreme rule down to the indefinite amount of power implied in a "partition."

To sum up the case briefly, we consider that Mulhar Rao has reason to think himself fortunate that the original plot which was the direct cause of his incarceration was nipped in the bud, as he was, we believe, shown to be personally implicated in it, and might have been dealt with far more harshly. He is, as we have said, kept in confinement now because his weakness of character and indiscreet conduct proved a constant source of encouragement to intrigue and conspiracy. He has no reason whatever to complain of the mode or manner of his confinement, nor does he care to do so; it is the confinement itself to which he objects, a feeling which is often to be found in prisoners. We have only to add the real friends of Mulhar Rao are those who keep him quiet and away from treason, not those who stir up endless complaints in his name, and incite him to band with traitors.

OUR Alexandrian correspondent writes:—The Ionian Islands have been visited with an earthquake. The exact number of lives lost is not yet known. Twenty years at least will be required for the Islands to recover from the losses suffered. The general mourning and consternation are indescribable. The king is expected at Corfu to superintend in person the distribution of the relief to the sufferers.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows:—On the afternoon of Saturday and Sunday, the 23rd and 24th instant, the Berar districts were visited by heavy dust storms, accompanied by rain, which has cooled the air considerably. Heavy clouds are still hanging about. The Up Train from Nagpore has been very late the past two days. Captain Cadel, Commissioner Berar District, returned to Akolah from Hyderabad by Saturday's Mail Train where he was present to make over the surplus revenue of this province to the Nizam's Government, and was also present at the investiture of Sir George Yule with the K. C. S. I.

IT is with deep regret we have heard of the death at Kurrachee on the 24th inst., of Major General J. C. Heath, Commanding the Sind Division of the Army. General Heath had not seen much field service, and was formerly for many years on the Civil Staff of the Army, but rejoining the Military Department, he successfully commanded his Regiment and Brigade, and had fairly earned the Division to which he was appointed only in June last year. As Commandant of the Bombay Garrison he was very popular and we are not surprised to learn how deeply he is regretted by all ranks at Kurrachee. Few men possessed a warmer heart or a kinder disposition. He will probably be succeeded in his command by Major General H. J. Pelly, who has just lost his Brigade by his promotion to the rank of Major General.

We hear from Berar that a Mr. Ingram, Railway Inspector at Moortizapoor the next station to Akolah, had occasion to find fault with his pumpmen during the afternoon of the 10th inst., as they were idling their time, instead of working the pump. They went on pumping though grumbling. Mr. Ingram went up to the station and on his return again found the men idling and talking to some others—these he ordered away, and told the pumpmen they would be fined. On this the men joined by other hammals employed at the station commenced to abuse Mr. Ingram, and picked up old iron and coal and stone, and commenced to throw them at him, covering him with bruises. Luckily the District Inspector, Mr. Richmond, and the guards and driver of a train that was at the station came up to Mr. Ingram's rescue, otherwise doubtless he would have been severely assaulted. The whole of the hammals are in custody and have been committed by the magistrate for trial.

IT is quite, in the natural course of things that the Government of India should appoint a young Bengal civilian to succeed Mr. Riddell as Director General of the Indian Post Office, instead of bestowing the appointment on the able and experienced Postmaster General of Bombay. No doubt,

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Esplanade, this evening :—

Quick March..." When Johnny Comes Marching Home" ...Godfrey.
Overture ....." Sestoeq" .....Berr.
Quadrille ....." Hibernian" .....Jullien.
Selection ....." Marble Maiden".....Adam.
Waltz ....." Ideal und Seben" .....Gung'l.
Gallop....." Bloomer".....Bilse.

THE leading clergy of Bombay intend presenting the Rev. W. K. Fletcher with a token of their esteem and regard, previous to his departure for Europe which, we believe, is fixed for April 14th. We have no doubt that the laity will emulate the example thus set them. Mr. Fletcher's worth has been proved by many years of steady beneficence.—*Poona.*

THIS month brings us a new traffic manager for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Mr. Knox is well known in England for his energy, courtesy, and general business habits. The public have every reason to be satisfied with the selection of the board to this responsible post. And while it is a matter of regret that Mr. Keily could not be induced to retain the service of the Company and facilitate the practical working of the line on which, for some time to come Mr. Knox can be little more than a theorist, we yet hope that the rest of the staff will, by their ready attention to their duties, make the loss of Mr. Keily to be as lightly felt by the public and the railway as possible. If we may venture a word of advice to the new traffic manager, we should say, make no changes for twelve months except in details, which it is possible to avoid. In this way he will prolong his own life, establish the confidence of the public, and increase the dividends of shareholders. Continual changes of staff and of principles of working tend to breed panics, especially amongst the natives. Let Mr. Knox by all means have the counsel of the experienced servants of the Company who, like himself, have come out from England, and, like himself, know all the details of railway management at home. He will find their suggestions most valuable. They will make such as arise from their double experience first in England and afterwards in India. Everybody knows that there are plenty of difficulties in connection with working the traffic of any railway in India. All these difficulties are probably intensified on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. We have no doubt, however, that these difficulties are in their nature surmountable. And we are persuaded that the very training our traffic officers have already had, and the experience they have gained, are such, that if they will rally round Mr. Knox and he will place a generous confidence in them, choosing from them his special advisers for sometime to come at least, the difficulties to a very great extent will speedily disappear. If on the other hand, bickering takes the place of harmony, and secret disaffection and laziness the place of persevering attention to the true interests of the Company, then Mr. Knox, indeed, will not have a bed of roses, credit will be lost by the present staff, and the railway will become a bye-word for mismanagement till the dissatisfied leave the service, or are driven from it. Excellent as is the name Mr. Knox possessed at home, we hope that his management of the favourite railway on this side of India will so far transcend all that he has yet done, that it shall be said that on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company the newly appointed traffic manager won his spurs.—*Id.*

PILGRIM SHIPS TO JEDDAH.—In publishing the following translation of a letter from the President of the Egyptian Sanitary Commission dated 1st November 1866, to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires to draw the attention of commanders of pilgrim ships to the risks which they will incur if they fail to obtain from the Port Officers at Aden, either a Bill of Health, or a certificate of the number of their passengers :—

"The Sanitary Intendancy is informed that ships, mostly English vessels, coming from India, finish their voyage, or put in at Jeddah and other ports in the Red Sea, without being able to produce any sort of Bill of Health. And, moreover, it frequently happens that vessels engaged in the Red Sea trade carry, especially about the time of the pilgrimage to Mecca, a larger number of passengers than is permitted. Both these practices are equally dangerous to the public health. It is to be feared that ships unfurnished with Bills of Health come from countries infected with epidemic diseases ; and that ships overladen with passengers carry with them the germ of some disease engendered by the over-crowding of a number of persons, who are often in the very worst hygienic condition. It is, therefore, of the very greatest necessity, having regard to the public interests, to prevent or suppress both these abuses ; and I am convinced that to inform you of their existence, as I have done, is sufficient to cause the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to adopt the necessary measures immediately, the period of the annual pilgrimage being now close at hand. I deem it my duty to add that if, in spite of these measures and in contravention of established rules, any ship happen to be found guilty of any infraction in this respect, the Sanitary Intendancy will not hesitate to put in action all the powers given to it by the laws and regulations in force. In regard to ships unprovided with Bills of Health, they will have to be classed with ships under foul Bills of Health (unless the captains can offer satisfactory explanations, removing all doubt as to the sanitary condition of the places from which their vessels started). They will, in consequence, be subjected to the quarantine imposed by law on vessels coming under this category. In regard to ships bringing to any port in the Red Sea passengers in excess of the number allowed by the Marine Rules, they shall be declared to be acting in contravention of those rules, and shall be held liable to the pains and penalties provided against such infraction. In order to prevent these ships before reaching their destination, from landing any portion of their passengers at an intermediate port, it would be desirable if, before their entrance into the Red Sea, the British authorities would state the number of passengers on the ship's Bill of Health. The comparison of this Bill of Health with the number of passengers brought to the port of destination would show the number of those who might have been taken on board during the course of the voyage, as well as the number wanting who might be considered as landed, or deceased *en route*. The preservation of Egypt from all epidemic infection renders it imperatively necessary that the promptest and most stringent measures should be adopted with a view to prevent the approaching pilgrimage to Mecca from becoming a cause of public danger. The Sanitary Intendancy trusts to receive from you, Monsieur Le Consul-General, under these circumstances, that efficacious concurrence which has never yet been withheld from it."

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Friday, the 22nd March, 1867, at 5 P. M. There were present—Commander G. T. Robinson, vice president, in the chair—J. Burgess Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S. ; A. C. Gumpert Esq. ; J. Macfarlane Esq. ; J. Mackinlay, Esq. ; members—and Lieut. Henry Morland, F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chevalier A. Thenon, Consul for France, having requested admittance, was announced a member, under Rule XXII. of the Society.

D. E. Gostling, Esq., was, after ballot, declared a member of the Society.

Several donations were laid before the Society, for which, their best thanks were requested to be conveyed to the donors.

Among the several letters read, the following was received by the secretary from the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, C. S., resigning the presidentship of the Society.

The vice president in the chair, then read for the approval of the Society, the following resolutions passed at the meeting of the managing committee.

1. Proposed by Commander G. T. Robinson, vice president, and seconded by the secretary —"That the Society receive with much regret the resignation of the presidentship by the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, C. S., on his proceeding to Europe, and desire to record their thanks for his services."

2. Proposed by Commander G. T. Robinson, vice-president, and seconded by James Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.—"That His Excellency Lieut. General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., R.E.—Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, be invited to accept the presidentship of the Society."

"That His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Seymour FitzGerald, Governor of Bombay, be requested to honour the Society by becoming their Patron in succession to Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I."

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting adjourned to next month.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

WE extract the following from the *Money Market Review* :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MONEY MARKET REVIEW."

SIR,—On Monday, the 11th February, I intimated to the board of the Oriental Bank Corporation that, if Mr. Harry George Gordon, the chairman, did not retire from it by that day week, I should, as a shareholder, transmit a notice of motion against the annual meeting in April on the subject, simultaneously communicating my intention to the other shareholders in that institution. Well, the morning of Monday week came, but instead of bringing with it the graceful resignation, it was inaugurated by an indignant remonstrance on the part of the city editor of the *Daily News* in the interest of commercial morality, addressed to the members of those companies at whose boards our friends were still allowed to sit. Nevertheless, the plague spot would appear to be tolerated.

Under these circumstances, may I beg of you to publish *in extenso* the promised notice of motion, as it will be delivered in the proper quarter before this can see the light :—

"Whereas, on Saturday the 9th of February, all the directors of Overend, Gurney and Co. (Limited) were pronounced by Vice-Chancellor Malins to have been guilty of 'fraud,' as understood in the Courts of Equity, on the thoroughly established ground of the misrepresentations of the prospectus ; and

"Whereas, Mr. Harry George Gordon, chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, was one of the said directors of Overend, Gurney and Co. (Limited); and

"Whereas, more especially, the individual above mentioned himself originally moulded such prospectus, and that in a far more objectionable form ; and

"Whereas, according to the incidental remarks of Vice-Chancellor Malins, Mr. Harry George Gordon's entire property may be regarded as virtually mortgaged to a righteous retribution ; and

"Whereas the mover, above and beyond the delusive promises of the prospectus itself, was specially influenced by a natural reliance on the moral guarantee of the chairman of a company in which he had just bought shares.

"Therefore, be it resolved : That, from a regard at once to the interests of justice and the honour and safety of this institution, the said Mr. Harry George Gordon ought long ago to have retired from the board ; and that a committee of five be now appointed with the view of reporting as to the past, and of suggesting as to the future, of this momentous and painful subject."

To pass to a congenial topic—the liquidators are putting forth feelers as to their coming statement of accounts. On tolerably good authority I have obtained a clue to their views. They seem to have actually found an inexhaustible nugget in the three millions and upwards of confessed irrecoverable loss. They have already gone the length of implying its substantive existence under the good old dodge of "lock-up." But, like Mahomet's resurrection, the prediction is not to come off for a long period. In this our shrewd liquidators are quite safe, for no man, with a memory for truth, can possibly give mental stowage to the antagonistic article for something like half a lifetime. Why don't they send their vaticinations to the almanacs, to take their stand beside the pronostications of the weather ?

But, to be practical for a moment, why this resuscitation of rotten carcases ? Why, to make soft-pitted shareholders believe two fictions : *first* that if they will only pay more calls like dutiful vassals, they will get back lots of money at last ; and *secondly*, that, if they resist, like ungrateful rebels, the loss to the estate will fall not on the creditors, as is the verity, but on themselves, as is the pretence.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Feb. 21, 1867. "1915."

COLLISION BETWEEN THE SHIPS "THUNDERBOLT" AND "JOHN BUNYAN."

A MARINE court of enquiry, consisting of R. B. Barton, Esq., acting Chief Magistrate, and Captain Robert Methven, Commander of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Delhi*, assembled at the Fort Police Court on Tuesday afternoon to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with a collision between the ships *Thunderbolt* and *John Bunyan*.

Mr. Hearn, Crown Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. James Jamieson, examined by Mr. Hearn : I am acting senior pilot in Bombay. I was in charge of the ship *Thunderbolt* on the 28th February last. She is a full-rigged ship of nearly 1,300 tons register. I went on board for the purpose of taking her to sea, about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning. I unmoored the vessel immediately after breakfast. The wind that day was north-west. It was high water at 4-57 in the afternoon that day. I weighed the anchor about half-past 2 o'clock that day. The tide was nearly half flood. I had the three topsails, fore, and maintopgallant sails, and jib, and flying jib. The cross-jack yard was square, and the main yard was braced about a point forward on the starboard tack, while the foreyard was braced nearly sharp up on the starboard tack ; the jib and flying-jib sheets were well to windward ; the mizentopgallant sail stowed, and the spanker brailed up. After I had tripped the anchor, I put the helm hard a-starboard for the purpose, of going under the stern of the ship *Mary Stenhouse*, and taking a clear course out to the eastward of the middle ground. The ship would not go under the stern of the *Mary Stenhouse*. When I found this was the case I put the helm amidships. As soon as I got clear of the *Mary Stenhouse*, I put my helm hard a-starboard again to go under the *John Bunyan's* stern. After I put my helm hard a-starboard to go under the stern of the *Mary Stenhouse*, I found she would not do so, but I was likely to strike her amidships. I then steadied the helm and went close past the jibboom of the *Mary Stenhouse* to windward. Immediately I got clear of the *Mary Stenhouse*, I put my helm again hard a-starboard to pass to leeward of the *John Bunyan*. Finding she did not answer her starboard helm, I gave order to brace the mainyard by, which was done. She was going slowly off to the stern of the *John Bunyan* until we got within about a cable's length ; then I saw her stop. I then sung out to the captain "is the helm hard a-starboard ?" He said "Yes, and has been for some time." I then gave orders "light to chain, brace the head-yards by, and have the jibs down, which was done as soon as it could be. Shortly after this, the *Thunderbolt* came into collision with the *John Bunyan*, striking her a little before the main mast. The result of this, as far as the *Thunderbolt* was concerned, was that the dolphin-striker was carried away as well as the fore-royal mast. Immediately after the collision she swung to her anchor. Before I weighed anchor, I ran a line out from my lee quarter to a ship that was on my weather quarter, the *British Viceroy*. I hove the line taut by the after capstan, and kept the line well taut until the anchor was tripped. About half a minute after the anchor was tripped I hailed the *British Viceroy* to let go the line, which they did.

By the Court : There were two ships moored close to the *Thunderbolt* to leeward ; and there was one directly astern about a cable's length from me. I struck the *John Bunyan* a little abaft of midships. The *Mary Stenhouse* was about one hundred fathoms from me. The tides were not very strong, and the light ships were windrode. The *Thunderbolt's* head was, I think, about north-west and by west. The captain, officers, and crew of the *Thunderbolt* were all sober. I saw no case of drunkenness on board ; all hands were on deck. The *Mary Stenhouse* was broad on my port-bow when I got underweight about four points ; and the *John Bunyan* a little on the port-bow to the southward. The *Mary Stenhouse*, being a light ship, was laying nearly head to wind. The *John Bunyan* was about a hundred fathoms from me. There was a ship directly under my stern before I got underweigh about fifty fathoms off. She was riding head to wind also. The main-topsail occasionally filled to give the ship headway after she got underweigh. I was aware I had a tide under my lee-bow, but it was dead neaps, and of course what little tide there was, was flood and under my lee. There was a clear course from the position I was in at anchor to pass under the stern of the *Mary Stenhouse*. The jib-sheets of the *Thunderbolt*, previously let fly to pass ahead of the *Mary Stenhouse*, were attended in to pass under the stern of the *John Bunyan*.

Mr. James Lawson, examined by Mr. Hearn : I am chief officer of the *John Bunyan* and was in charge of the vessel on the 28th February last, the captain being ashore that day. We were lying moored. I was on the gangway when the collision occurred. I saw a ship approaching, and I hailed the pilot in charge several times, asking him why he did not back his yards and stop the ship's headway. I got no reply, and the head-yards were not braced by until after the collision. The jib-sheets were set and the sheets to port. As soon as she struck us, her head-yards were braced by and she got clear of us. The wind was from the northward. Our head was laying north-west. The *Thunderbolt's* main and after-yards were shivering when the ship struck. We were laying nearly head to wind at the time. After he got clear of us, he dropped clear of the *Isabella Kerr* and the *Venelia*, and got away. The *Thunderbolt* carried away the topgallant rail and bulwark, the main rail and bulwark covering board, and four planks of the side. We were at the time engaged in taking in ballast from a ballast barge alongside. There were about four tons of ballast at the time in the fore-end of the barge. The *Thunderbolt* struck the barge first, cut it right in two, and sunk her. No one was hurt either on the barge or on the ship. The *John Bunyan* is now lying in the same place.

By the Court : The jibs were not to windward, and the sheets were hauled aft, otherwise the headsails were set for going ahead. The fore-yard appeared quite sharp up and the sail full. The after topsail was shivering and the driver snugly brailed up. The *Thunderbolt* is an iron ship and appeared a long ship. She was about 250 yards from us when I first saw her coming right down upon our waist. The whole time every ship appeared to have a wide berth. The anchor was let go three or four minutes before she struck us. She dragged her anchor. There did not appear to be much tide at all.

Captain John Edward Gammon, examined by Mr. Hearn : I am commander of the steamer *Bombay Castle*. On the 28th February last, my ship was lying moored near the *John Bunyan*. I was lying north of her about 200 yards. I was on board that afternoon standing on my port-waist, watching the ship. I saw the *Thunderbolt* coming up. She was to the northward of me ; I was laying windrode. She was passing under my stern between me and the *Mary Stenhouse*. She had three topsails, fore and maintopgallant sails, and jibs. Her main and after yards were shivering, and the fore yard was sharp up before the collision took place. I saw the collision. The sails and yards appeared to be the same. The jibs were set. I could not see which way the sheets were after she passed me. I heard the pilot give the order to brace round the head yards before the vessels struck. I heard this as he went close under my stern. The order was not obeyed.

By the Court : If the order to brace round the head yards had been obeyed when the ship was under my stern, the collision would have been avoided. In my opinion, the course adopted by the pilot in taking out his ship is as safe a one as he could have taken. I would not have dropped the anchor sooner under the circumstances.

James Fearon, examined by Mr. Hearn : I am carpenter on board the *John Bunyan* and was on board just before the collision in February last. I was standing just at the head of the gangway in front of the poop. She appeared all the time to be coming right straight for our waist. The fore yard was braced sharp up ; the main and mizen yards shivering, but not aback.

This evidence closed the enquiry, and the Court will submit their report to Government.

THE MAHOMEDAN "KARBASTAN" AND THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

A SUIT was decided on Friday last which had been before Sir Joseph Arnould on the 15th, 16th, 18th, 21st and 22nd inst. The plaintiffs were Shaik Mahomed Salay, Shaik Ebrahim Balloo and Shaik Ali Balloo, and the defendants Gerard Norman (Collector of Bombay), Eduljee Nowrojee and Pallonjee Jewanjee. The plaintiffs claimed to be hereditary "Moozavas" (or custodians) of a Mahomedan mosque situated at Small Colaba and also of a graveyard surrounding the same, and prayed to be declared entitled as such to the legal estate, and to have the defendants restrained from entering upon or in any way interfering with the graveyard. They likewise demanded damages to the amount of Rs. 20,000 for trespass thereon by the defendants.

Mr. McCulloch with Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. the Advocate General with Mr. Green for the first defendant Mr. G. Norman, Mr. Howard and Mr. Green for Eduljee Nowrojee and Mr. Hayllar with Mr. Macpherson instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile for Pallonjee Jewanjee.

The case for the plaintiffs as set forth in the plaint was that they were "Moozavas" (or custodians) of an ancient mosque situate in small Colaba and in such capacity had been for upwards of twenty years in possession of the same and the graveyard adjoining it, which they alleged had been for many generations a place of sepulture for Mussalmans, but owing to its being so crowded with the tombs it had not been for the last fifteen years used for burials. The plaintiffs claimed to have the legal estate vested in them. The first defendant the Collector of Bombay on the 4th of November 1865, is alleged to have broken into and entered this graveyard, pulled down and destroyed a bamboo fence on the east side thereof, and rejected, expelled, and removed the plaintiffs from the possession of the same. Since then the defendants Eduljee Nowrojee and Pallonjee Jewanjee are alleged to have commenced to dig foundations and erect buildings in and upon the graveyard and to have broken the tombs and disturbed the remains of the dead. The plaintiffs therefore prayed the Court to decree that the legal estate of the said graveyard and mosque was vested in them as custodians of the same, and that the defendants might be restrained by the injunction of the court from entering upon this piece of land and from in any way interfering therewith ; and also claimed Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by them by reason of the wrongful act of the defendants above described.

The written statement filed on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Norman, submits, that even allowing the course of action to be true, the suit should have been brought against the Secretary of State in Council of India, and that he was improperly made a party thereto. He then denies that the ground in question has been for twenty years and upwards, or at all, in the possion of the plaintiffs otherwise than precariously, secretly, or without right in that behalf. He also denies that they had any legal or any estate in the said ground or that it had been of right heretofore used as a burial ground. This defendant said that the ground was invested in the crown. He admits that he did (as Collector) at the time in question enter upon the ground and caused it to be pulled down a certain bamboo fence, which the plaintiffs had unlawfully erected a few days before, and submits that such acts were lawful for him to do. He also agreed (in his official capacity) with Eduljee Nowrojee to sell him a portion of the said ground and received for the same the purchase money thereon, when he placed that second defendant in possession thereof. And that he subsequently agreed with the other defendant Pallonjee Jewanjee to let to him another portion of the said ground as a monthly tenant who was put in possession of the same.

The written statements of the other two defendants bore out the above statement.

The issues framed were (1) whether the plaintiffs have any legal or other estate in the premises in the plaint mentioned· (2) Whether the said premises have heretofore been used as of right as a burial ground.

Evidence was then gone into on behalf of the plaintiffs' case at great length.

Shaik Balloo the third plaintiff was the first witness called. He stated that he was heriditary (as well as his brothers) keeper of the mosque, and their father who died 15 or 16 years ago was formerly custodian and had been so as long as he could remember. There was ground attached to the mosque and immediately west of which was the defendant Nowrojee's house. From the N. W. corner of that house a wall ran round the west side of the ground about the mosque which was also bounded by another wall. All this ground is called "karbastan" (grave) and there used to be a wicker fence which stood for six or seven months when it was pulled down by the Collector. Manockjee's lane was formerly used as part of their burial ground. The tatta fence was put up under the direction of the Municipal Commissioners, witness and his brothers pointed out the line (imaginary) on which this fence was erected, running it as close as possible to the stones so as not to disturb the graves. As long as he could remember there were stones in the karbastan. Since his father's death (who was buried at Sonapore) several members of their family had been interred there. There were seven built graves besides some other stones erected in different parts of the "karbastan." Since the fence had been taken down the two last defendants had been working there, and Pallonjee had put chunam on the ground and duga hole to pound it by bullocks. In digging the hole the stones of two tombs were removed but no bones were taken out. When Eduljee's men dug the foundation some skulls and bones were turned up.

In cross-examination witness admitted that the place was only a "durgah" not a mosque, but said that prayers were said in it occasionally at other times than burials. There was no regular "nimaj" or mcolah, witness himself acted as such and maintained himself out of the income of his brothers so that he might be free to pray. One of the brothers went to the durgah daily to burn incense, the Koran was read daily, and Shaik Ismail Shah was the "pir" (he died many years ago before witness' time) and the people who came to worship him brought cocoanuts, fruit, and sometimes money. Their father had no employment except about the durgah and lived on the rents of two houses. Witness first went there when he was 12 years old and took part in the management, first about 9 years ago and before that used to attend nearly every day with his uncle. He had no title deeds, they were consumed in a fire at Colaba many years ago. Knew that his father had a claim to the burying ground and never heard that it was disputed until recently.

Mahomed Sallay another plaintiff (who said he had no idea how old he was) stated that he had been to the durgah since he was a boy, and that there were four or five tombs there and also some stones with inscriptions upon them. He likewise remembered several funerals taken place there after the death of his father.

Shaik Ebrahim Balloo also one of the plaintiffs stated that he had known the musjid since his childhood. He corroborated the testimony of his brothers as to the burial ground and the existence of the tomb-stones and also to Eduljee's men having broken some of them and thrown up bones and skulls.

Mr. H. R. Wilcox had just inspected the ground in question. He found three tombs extant one of stone and two of chunam, but saw no inscription upon the stone one, it was not damaged ; one of the head stones was broken. He found traces of two other monuments. No traces were found on the line of the trench. On digging under the monument a skeleton was found there. There was a heap of stones for building in another part of the ground such as might have been used for tomb-stones or building a wall.

Rama Naik had known the ground for the last 3 years as a burial place for Mussalmen, and remember being sent for to the "karbastan" by two of the plaintiffs when he saw some skulls and other bones which had been turned up.

An old fisherman (koli) named Fakeera Balia was next examined. He said that he believed he was 98 years old, and had always lived at Colaba. The piece of ground in question and the durgah had always belonged to the Moozavas and had been used for the burial of the dead. He remembered the plaintiffs father and grandfather who were as well as the plaintiffs Moozavas. When witness was young there were many burials there and he remembered the cessation of burials. He had seen Mahomedans visiting the ground and prostrating themselves and praying there. He understood that burials had taken place there before his birth. When he was a boy Colaba was mostly inhabited by fishermen. There was at one time a wall round the "karbastan" but it was not looked after and fell down. The Mussalmen at Colaba now bury anywhere since they have been prohibited from using this place, before that they were buried at the back of the durgah. Witness used to be a good deal engaged in fishing and went out to Kenery. Sometimes he worshipped at the durgah but did not know the "pir's" name. Had worshipped there within the last thirty years, but had given up fishing for twenty-five years Had since that period spent his time in mending nets and superintending the education of his grandsons. His time was fully occupied, he did not take much outdoor exercise but had walked as far as ten cubits within that time.

Cazee Mahomed, assistant Cazee, was then called by leave of the Court to speak to the practice of Mussalmen to bury only in consecrated ground. He said that he had passed a government examination as a Mahomedan law officer. Mussalmen do bury in unconsecrated ground. Land may be endowed and then Mussalmen will bury there. It was not necessary but desirable and usual that Mahomedan burial grounds should be enclosed by a wall. It was against the Mahomedan law to have Mussalmen corpses interred in fields or anywhere out of "karbastans." Had never been in Ahmedabad. A dead body of a Mussalman interred elsewhere than in a "karbastan" ought to be disinterred. It was not necessary for a Moolah to use any form of words in setting apart the ground. The owner of the ground comes on the ground and sets apart the ground in "terms." Nothing more was requisite. He knew of no instance of burial in Bombay except in burial grounds. Had never seen this burial ground at Colaba. He was thirty years old and learnt the law from Moolahs.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. the Advocate General then addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Norman, Mr. Green followed for Eduljee Nowrojee and Mr. Hayllar for Pallonjee Jewanjee.

Dr. Hewlett, Health officer for the city of Bombay was the first witness examined on behalf of the defendants. He stated that he had examined the ground in dispute having first seen it in 1863, but became better acquainted with it in August 1865. Witness was sanitary officer to the Municipality before the new act came into operation. When he inspected the place for sanitary purposes in 1863 the ground was (as far as he could recollect) then very filthy being used as a place of natural resort. Did not remember seeing filth on the tombs themselves. Two of the three tombs are flush with the ground. He did not remember any other tombs or head stones. The smell was very offensive, night soil all over the place. Produced the register of burial and burning grounds in Bombay. The durgah was registered in the plaintiff's name. He found a notice inserted that burials were forbidden in this ground unless with sanction under section 206 of Act II. of 1865. The vacant ground was not registered there. The registers are made according to the application of the owners. There are instances in the book before the Court of durgah's with burial grounds. There were both a durgah and burial ground in Bellasis road and also another of "Pir" Ashookshaw Sahib's. Witness had seen both these places and thought they were surrounded by a wall. Had the plaintiff claimed a burial ground the register would, as a matter of course, have been made accordingly. Near Sion Causeway there is a collection of Mussulman (Khojah) tombs in quite a waste place—no wall being round them. Also near Worlee. In Arabia, Persia and India, so far as he had seen, Mahomedans bury casually. In February 1866 witness drew the Collector's attention to this ground. Thought then that it was Government property and thought so still. The district is populous.

Mr. Gerard Norman, Acting Collector of Bombay, said when he first came to India he was six years in Ahmedabad where there is a large Mussalman population, that place is surrounded by a number of Mussalman burying grounds round many of which he was sure there never could have been walls, for had there been walls the town would have been unapproachable. Witness' attention was directed to the tombs in question soon after his arrival in Bombay, either by Dr. Hewlett or some one from the Municipality came to him and said it was in a filthy condition. It seemed to witness the only way to keep it clean was to enclose it. He accordingly determined to sell some portion of it with the sanction of Government, whose ground he deemed it from the records of his office to be. It was from the revenue survey plans of 1814 and 1822 that he came to that conclusion. Had he considered that it was a burial ground he certainly should not have thought of interfering with it. He next heard of the tatta fence and ordered its removal and sent a man to pull it down. Subsequently went there himself and had the fence removed. No opposition was offered. The plaintiffs were there and said it was their burial ground. Witness said it was not. To the best of his recollection there were only three tombs. The value of the fence was certainly not more than Rs. 30. There was no opening from the back of the durgah. Witness saw the stone described as a slab, it looked to him like a piece of rubble. There were knobs of stone about, but rubble no resemblance to head stones. Saw one of the plaintiff's there, he showed witness the remains of the stone alleged to have the inscription upon it. It was six or eight inches below the surface and looked like a piece of sandstone. Witness obtained Government sanction to sell the portion of ground which he sold to Eduljee ; and let the other to Pallonjee on his own responsibility. Before the land was sold a surveyor was employed who was directed so to mark off the land as not to interfere with the tombs. Witness received the purchase money from Eduljee, the ground adjoins his property and he now holds this as surplus ground at a corresponding rate to what he pays for the other. In February 1866 witness made an endorsement "Tombs not to be desecrated. No materials on the tombs." Witness claimed this ground for Government, as it was vacant ground.

Mr. James Morris, Civil Engineer, had been employed by Eduljee to survey the ground in August 1865. He noticed one large tomb and two smaller ones. Subsequent to April 1866 he observed that a trench had been dug. Saw no traces of broken masonry on the ground and saw no traces of bones.

Wishwanath Govind was in the service of the Municipality and had charge of the Colaba division. Saw this ground daily (on duty) for three years, and used the ground for depositing road metal, bullock carts were also kept there during that time, and so far as he knew no one objected to them being there.

Mr. Thomas Burke was an overseer to the Municipality from 1860 to 1865 and had always been attached to the Fort and Colaba divisions. During all that time stacked road metal on the ground in question, it was put between the tombs and at the back of the durgah. During the monsoon and the rest of the year they collected rubble and stacked it on this ground and had it broken up by coolies. No one disputed witness' right to do this and the people from the durgah never complained. He used it for about five years and a half for municipal purposes without interruption from any one. Bullocks and carts were frequently kept there belonging to the inhabitants and nuisances were constantly committed there also, which was a source of considerable annoyance. Never heard of any claim being made to this ground.

Several other witnesses were then examined in support of the allegation that the ground belonged to Government.

Eduljee Nowrojee one of the defendants stated that he was 73 years old and resided in a house near the ground in dispute and that both he and his father before him were born there. He knew the ground at the back of the durgah and remembered it from his boyhood. There were three tombs on it. About 18 or 20 years ago Mr. Conybeare (Government Engineer who had charge of the roads at that time) pulled down a tatta fence which had been up 15 or 20 days. That fence extended from the durgah to Alloo. Paroo's wall and was put up by the Moozavas. Before that as far as he could recollect there had been no fence of any kind. This fence was again put up, and again pulled down by Mr. Hutchinson. This ground had throughout been used by all. Never saw the Moozavas use the ground behind the durgah for burials, but believed that an uncle or aunt of theirs had been buried in the durgah. The ground was used for the deposit of materials and washing clothes. Had kept his cows on that ground for 30 or 35 years. No one ever objected to this, the Moozavas never said that his cows had no right to pass over this ground. Knew the grandfather and father of the plaintiffs. Neither of them, so far as witness knew, made any claim to this land. He purchased a portion of this ground from the Sirkar, paying Rs. 1,800 for the same and got possession of it and still held it. Had never done any damage to the tombs or turned up bones. The plaintiffs did not object to the drain which was made across the ground 18 years ago.

Dadabhoy Rustomjee in the employ of the last witness superintended the digging of the trench, and on the third day saw some human bones in a heap of earth near the trench. He felt positive that these bones had not been dug out of the trench and believed that they were placed there by some one.

Pallonjee Jewanjee, third defendant stated that he hired a portion of this ground from Mr. Norman and held it for three months. Witness placed chunam and timber there. He denied ever having broken a tomb on that ground.

Mr. Dunbar, at the close of the defendants case, made a general reply.

His Lordship in giving judgment observed that the plaintiffs said that their family had been Moozavas (or custodians) for 100 years of this land, but there was no proof of there being anything more than a durgah thereon till within the last twenty years. They had failed to prove more than this. The old koli's evidence was strong as to the wall, but Eduljee's evidence had contradicted it. There were no traces of its foundation ; but on the contrary proof had been shown of a tatta fence having been put up on an imaginary line. The revenue survey plans showed that this ground was vacant land. Therefore he must find against the plaintiffs on the first issue. The ground had been used by the plaintiffs but not of right, and the evidence adduced on their behalf was very barren. Although there had been burials of Mussalmen in the ground they had been made in vacant (legally) ground. His Lordship however decided to give Government no costs. The decree would, therefore, be for defendants without costs as against the first and second defendants with costs as against the third defendant.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—Babajee Yankoo was charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing one Lujjaram Shrikisson to deliver to him Rs. 29½ in cash.

Mr. Thacker appeared for the defence.

The prosecutor is a goldsmith and resides in Bhoolesh-wur. On the night of the 23rd instant the prisoner went to his shop with another man, and produced a bundle, which prisoner opened and handed to the prosecutor four coins. He examined them and found that they were good Delhi coins. (One of these coins of silver was produced in Court.) The four pieces were tied up in a cloth, and placing the bundle before the prosecutor in the shop, the prisoner asked the latter to receive the 260 silver coins in pledge and to advance him Rs. 200 thereon. The prosecutor advanced the money without looking into the bundle at all, and the prisoner and his companion went away. Some time afterwards prosecutor, on opening the bundle, discovered that the coins were false, except one.

Mr. Thacker submitted that, on the very face of the information, the prosecutor's story was incredible. It was absurd to suppose that he, a shrewd goldsmith should be deceived as to the coins being of silver or lead, or that he would advance a large sum of money to a perfect stranger without looking into the bundle to see what it contained.

His Worship, after some discussion, dismissed the charge. The prosecutor had been guilty of such gross *laches* on his own statement, that no jury would convict the prisoner upon the evidence.

(BEFORE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

TAKING LIQUOR INTO THE JAIL.—Bewa Gopall, employed as a servant in the hospital of the County Jail, was charged with taking without due permission, spirituous liquor into the Jail on the 23rd inst.

On Saturday afternoon last, the prisoner, who lives outside the Jail, entered the gate, when a peon observed something under his arm wrapped up in a cloth. On being asked what it was, he made no answer ; and on the bundle being opened it was found to contain a bottle of liquor. Prisoner was placed before Mr. Lake, the marshal, who ordered him to be taken to the police. He escaped from custody on the road, but was rearrested.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him ten rupees, or in default of payment of fine to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BACK BAY CONTRACT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There are some strange reports going about just now regarding the disposal of the Back Bay Contract, and it would be much to the credit of all concerned if a list and the particulars of each tender were published. There can be no possible objection to this being done, more especially as we have a precedent in the course adopted at home of always making publicly known the tenders made for all public works.

ONE WHO TENDERED.

THE LICENSE TAX.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—So many objections have already been urged against the illjudged measure to which Mr. Massey has committed himself that you may be perhaps unwilling to admit another letter on the subject into your columns ; but there is, I think, at least one exception that may be taken which has hitherto escaped notice in the press but should not be forgotten if the proposed remonstrance is sent to the Secretary of State. The division of all tax payers into six classes is no doubt arbitrary, but in the case of mercantile and professional men there are obvious arguments in favour of such a course ; a merchant may be unwilling or unable to set down the exact amount of his income and to him this division may seem unobjectionable. I will not attempt to discuss this question, only observing that the Finance Minister evidently believes *profit* and *income* to be synonomous terms and would proceed against a merchant who in the Collectors' office did not use the word profit in a different sense from that in which he would use it in his own office. Be that as it may, there can be no valid reason for any division of Government officials into classes since their income is known to the uttermost farthing and a miserable clerk who attempted to misstate what Mr. Massey by a dreary joke would call his profits, would be instantly detected. How is is not unjust that an assistant judge on 940 rupees a month should be considered for purposes of this Act to be drawing the same pay as an Under-Secretary to Government on 1,500 rupees, or that the quartermaster general's salary should be taxed the same as the commander-in-chief's which is more than double as large ? But when we take the case of starveling clerks on 35 rupees a month taxed as much as men on five times their pay then the injustice becomes indeed glaring and may be well called iniquity without attaching only the etymological meaning to the word. This too, is iniquity absolutely gratuitous, and unnecessary for taking the tax on each class as the tax on the mean income of that class, it would be perfectly easy to levy from each income a proportional part. You, Sir, have yourself exposed with so much force and ability the essential defect of this measure in that it decends too low without rising high enough, that I will not enter on that argument, though doubtless some mild but mathematical Hindoo has calculated that in proportion to the pay they respectively draw, the most underpaid clerk affected by this tax pays just one hundred and twenty times as much as the Viceroy. And in working this out he must have been much struck by so remarkable an instance of the equitable nature of British taxation. One word more, if the agitation subsides with no more practical result than a promise of reform by an Indian Post Master General or of purity by a place-hunting politician at home, then it will be evident (to parephrase your facetious contemporary) that though we are a thirsty generation there is no public in India. R.

March 27, 1867.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

WE extract the following from the *Madras Times* :—

SIR,—I was glad to see in your issue of to-day that you endorse my protest against this matter being simply decided by the directors without an appeal to the shareholders, and that your contemporary was in error in stating that an unqualified refusal to the proposal had already been sent by the Board.

Had my letter of Thursday elicited nothing further from you, I should have been satisfied, as it would probably never have been written had I known that there was still a prospect of the subject being laid before the shareholders, but as you have also kindly replied to a few of the other remarks in my letter, I may I hope be excused for again intruding on your space with reference to them.

I hardly yet agree with you that your first notice of this subject was not inconsistent. Even now, you state, that you can

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.
Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.,—Chairman.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
Dr. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 15th March 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above	£50	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	2s. 0¼d.	"
" On demand	.....	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Scotland do.	...)		
On Ireland do.	...)		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	}	2s. 0¼d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits.

12 months..	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do. ..	..	..	5 "
3 do. ..	..	..	4 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody free of charges. Interest or dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/01 per Rupee.

3	do.	2/01 "
2	do.	2/01 "
1	do.	2/01 "
On demand		2 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts, the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6 do. 4
Do.	12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody free of charges.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3. Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.	
3 do.	...	... at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
2 do.	...	... at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
1 do.	...	... at 2s. 0⅞d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	...	... at 2s. 0⅞d.	"

On Scotland do. ...)
On Ireland do. ...)
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¾d. "
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits.

12 months..	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do. ..	..	..	5 "
3 do. ..	..	..	4 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 25th March 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/01 per Rupee.

3	do.	2/01 "
2	do.	2/01 "
1	do.	2/01 "
On demand		2 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts, the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody free of charges.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Paid up Capital Rupees 5,84,150.
OFFICE—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE FOOMJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MORUNDASS, Esq.
Auditors.
Messrs. John Beattie and Horsukjee Jehangerjee Dady.
Solicitors.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
INTEREST.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
Bombay, 12th February 1867.

BISHOP'S
GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN, LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.
Mr. Bishop is determined to stop the imitation of his Label, and will, without notice or delay, take proceedings in Chancery against any person who may copy or colourably imitate the same.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
20	16	8 0	2	14 9	19	8 0	3	7 5
30	20	0 0	3	8 8	22	0 0	3	14 4
40	25	0 0	4	6 10	26	0 0	4	9 8
50	33	0 0	5	13 6	33	8 0	5	14 11
60	46	0 0	8	2 4	47	0 0	8	5 2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premium required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil.			Military.		
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.
25	27	28	28	34	34	34
35	31	32	32	36	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	43	44
55	53	55	56	54	56	57

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 29th VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continental ports, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, the BUNGALOW at MAHABLESHWAR, known as the "MONASTERY," conveniently situate on the Sydney Point Road.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 21st February, 1867.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, a well furnished, newly MATTED BUNGALOW near Mr. Sassoon's, commanding one of the best views on the Hill, containing Drawing and Dining Rooms, Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms [and Bath Rooms, Offices, and Stabling for three Horses. Address " B. C." Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

OFFICES TO LET at 11, Forbes Street, they are newly Painted, Papered, and Matted. Rents Rs. 100 and 75, also ONE ROOM on the top Floor of a house in Forbes Street, facing the Sea with or without Office furniture, Rent Rs. 50 For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, neatly furnished, situate at Breach Candy, facing the Sea. It is one of the coolest premises in that locality. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE", and "MALDONIA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

AN upper-storied and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, No. 391, with 5 Bed-rooms, all the Rooms are newly papered and painted. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper Storied Commodious BUNGALOW in Mazagon, Maria Hill, for rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

TWENTY-SIX BUNGALOWS TO LET as follows :—
ONE BUNGALOW at Breach Candy—Rent Rs. 150.
ONE Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Chinchpoogly Hill, it has a splendid surrounding view of Bombay—Rent Rs. 250.
ONE BUNGALOW next to the Bandora Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway—Rent Rs. 80 only.
ONE Small BUNGALOW in Falkland Road—Rent Rs. 50. apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

LIST OF OFFICES TO LET as follows :—
Spacious and Comfortable Apartments in Meadow Street, above Messrs. Rossclet & Co., on the first floor.
Other Apartments, opposite the Armenian Chapel, Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 100. For an Office or Residence.
First Floor of a House in Meadow Street, or the whole House if required for Rs. 250
Spacious Apartments in Meadow Street, on the first floor, lately vacated by the Grand Finance.
One large Godown in Marine Street. Rent only Rs. 100.
Second and Top floor of a House in Church Gate Street opposite to the Cathedral. Rent Rs. 200 and 75.
For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

WANTED.

WANTED, two thoroughly competent men to work a SODA WATER MACHINE at Jacobabad. Apply with Certificates to J. A. BROWN & Co.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867.

WANTED, by a young female, a SITUATION, in any light capacity to a Lady or in a Family, the highest references given has to respectability. Address by letter " A. H." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

Holloway's Ointment.—Throat Affections.—All the varieties of these distressing complaints may be readily and effectively treated by rubbing this Ointment twice a day upon the neck and chest, and supporting the strength by suitable nourishment. By this simple means, diphtheria, ulcerated and relaxed throat, irritation of the windpipe, quinsey, and all glandular enlargements will have their progress arrested, and the destruction they have caused repaired. Holloway's Ointment is the most trustworthy remedy for all internal and external throat ailments, and may be safely and effectively employed in every case, without regard to seasons, sex, age or constitution. It is highly extolled for its ready cures of spasmodic coughs, chronic hoarseness, and all disagreeable discharges from the throat and nose.

NOTICES.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.
ENGLISH EDUCATION.
MALVERN COLLEGE.
PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
ASSISTANT MASTERS,
Rev. C. MCDOWALL, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. DREW, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. MADDOCK, M.A., St. John's College Oxford.
Rev. E. RUDD, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, &c. &c. &c.
THIS COLLEGE is founded on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.
There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.
The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.
Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £50.
Full information on applicat on to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINLAY, & Co., London.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.
The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.
The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.
There is a Table d'Hote at 7 P. M., but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.
Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.
The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.
SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.
Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.
Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.
This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.
The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.
The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.
The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.
The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.
An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following :—
Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.
Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.
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BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.
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